TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Miles Opera Mouse Orpheus and Eurydice, & P. M. Rijon Opera Mouve—Opera and Entylice, S.F. M.
Contino—The Reger Mudent, S.F. M.
Daly's Theatre—Seren-Twinty-Right, S.F. M.
Grand Opera Mouse—Transacs is Right, S.F. M.
Grand Opera Mouse—Transacs is Right, S.F. M.
Grand Opera Mouse—208 Rovery,
Maverly's Comedy Theatre—Olivitie, S.F. M. Madison Square Theatre-The Rajah. 6:10 P. M. New Park Theatre-Two Orphans & P. S.

Nible's Garden-The Payements of Paris, & P. M. Nible's Garden-Tis Payments of Paris. 27, M. People's Thentre-Link Atthoracy. 27, M. Rier Thentre-King Leyr. 27, M. Thentre Comiques-Confolis's Appleations. 2 and 27, M. Thentre Comiques-Confolis's Appleations. 2 and 27, M. Thentre I hentre-Little Hentrick Hudson. 2 and 3. Linion Hounes Thentre-Stern Besten, 4P M Wallack's Thentre-Old Heads and Young Hearts. & P.R.

Bd Av. Thentre-Pastine's Sixts. & P. R.

Gth Av. Thentre-Pastine's Sixts. & P. R.

24th &t. Thentre-Per Congress. & P. R.

Advertising Rates.

Datay and Sumpay, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Ade risements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Bishop Potter and Mr. Heber Newton.

The action taken by Assistant Bishop Por-TER in the case of the Rev. HERER NEWTON was in line with the policy which has generally been followed by the Episcopal Church That Church, beginning with compromise, has all along sought to avoid occasions for coclesiastical discipline which would provoke doctrinal controversy.

Bishop Potter seems to have requested Mr. Newton to stop his objectionable sermons on the Bible in order that the peace of the ecclosinatical household might not be disturbed. By so doing, and by disclaiming "any attitude of authority," the Bishop pre vented rebellion on the part of the clergy man, who would probably have been provoked to stubborn resistance if he had been dealt with more severly by his superior. "I must choose between my rights and the Church's peace," said Mr. NEWTON on Sunday, in announcing his compliance with the Bishop's request, "and, as heretofore, I

With characteristic tact, Bishop POTTER thus accomplishes the end he had in view. The longer Mr. Newton's sermons on the Bible went on, the more trouble they were sure to cause; and it was hardly possible that they could continue without provoking an ecclesiastical trial, which would interfere with the harmony of the Church and interrupt its present remarkable prosperity. If the sermons should cease, however, Mr. NEW-TON would not be likely to long excite con troversy. The rector of All Souls would drop from his prominence, which has been alto gether due to those sermons.

Bishop POTTER treated Mr. NEWTON as a host might treat an agnostic guest who was inclined to be free of speech, and whom he had invited to dine with a company of people of very strict religious notions. The host would probably take the indiscreet agnostic aside, and caution him to avoid expressing skeptical opinions which would mar the harmony of the dinner. " Talk about something else," he would say. "Think as you choose of course; but, pray, don't shock these good people by blurting out your unbelief."

But is that a safe and consistent way for a Church to deal with a heresy which threatens its very existence? Courtesy and desire for peace may keep Mr. Newron silent for a time at least; but his methods of Biblical criticism are not new and not original with him. They are familiar to everybody who has kept up with the drift of modern thought on religious matters. Nor can it be denied that they are all the time weakening faith in revelation and veneration for the Scriptures among a rapidly increasing number of people both inside and outside of the Church. Must not the Church, therefore, deal with the heresy boldly and decisively at some time or other? And when could it have a better opportunity for so doing than now in the case of Mr. NEWTON

The dangerous disease of the Church cannot be cured by the exercise of tact. Other remedies are indispensable.

The Trenty Between Chili and Peru.

We have before us the text of the treaty signed three months ago by the Chilian Plenipotentiary and the representatives of Gen. IGLESIAS. It contains nothing calculated to startle or discourage the friends of peace, for all of the sacrifices made to Chili have long been known, and the only unpublished clause involves a concession to Peru which will prove highly useful in the present depleted condition of its treasury.

The territory ceded in perpetuity is, as was originally reported, the littoral province of Tarapaca, whose northern boundary is defined to be the ravine or river of Camarones. To appreciate at their right value the disingenuous attempts to impeach the moderation of Chili and the patriotism of IGLESIAS, it is only needful to bear in mind that the land indemnity thus yielded after three additional years of useless warfare does not exceed by a square inch the amount demanded by the successful combatant at the Arica conference, and then refused through the intrigues and unwarranted interference of diplomatic representatives of the United States. Chili also asked at Arica for an extra compensation to be paid in money, as security for which she was to be permitted to retain provisionally Tacna and Arica. The disposition now made of these provinces is the following: They will be subject to the Chilian authorities for the term of ten years, but at the expiration of that period their inhabitants shall decide by a plebiscit whether they will continue defl nitely under the dominion of Chili or that of Peru. The country to which, in conformity with such a plebiscit, Tacna and Arica shall be finally annexed is to pay ten million dollars to the other party to this treaty. This is as if Prince BISMARCK, after unconditionally annexing Alsace, had occu pled Lorraine provisionally, covenanting that in the event of its transfer to Germany by a popular vote, a money indemnity should be paid to France instead of by that country If these broad facts are kept in view, no rea sonable person will fail to recognize the temperateness and even liberality of the course which Chili is now pursuing toward

her vanquished enemy.

The action which Chili binds herself to fake in regard to the guano deposits on the Lobos Islands-which have now been for some years in her possession-is marked by even more forbearance and magnanimity than she has been credited with by the reports of the treaty hitherto received. The present convention reaffirms the decree issued by the Chillan Executive on Feb. 9, 1882, ordering the sale of 1,000,000 tons of guano, but stipulating that the net proceeds should be equally divided between Chill and those creditors of Peru whose Independent and vigorous action, divorced claims were originally guaranteed by the from all hopes of compromise, can preserve Lobos Islands deposits. But by the | the North Woods. If, on the other hand, the

matter is allowed to drift along without tenth article of the compact entered into guidance, nothing can save them from utter with IGLESIAS the Santiago Government agrees to turn over to Peru, from the day extermination. when this treaty is constitutionally ratified and exchanged, that molety of the net proceeds of the Lobos Islands guano which,

under the stipulation above quoted, was re-

served to Chill. This generous concession

will enable the world to judge which of the

two parties to the treaty is the more sincere-

ly considerate of the claims put forward

on behalf of the Peruvian bondhold-

ers. If Peruvians of the CALDERON-

MONTERO faction really feel the acute

sense of obligation to the foreign credi-

tors of their country which they have pro-

fessed with so much unction, they will, of

course, insist that the molety of the net sum

accruing from the Lobos guano which Gen.

IGLESIAS has secured to the national treas-

ury shall be at once transmitted to the Eu-

ropean holders of Peruvian bonds. We should

mention in connection with this branch of

the treaty that even after the 1,000,000 tons

specified are sold, the Chilian Government

binds itself to go on paying to the foreign

creditors of Peru one-half of the net proceeds

of all sales of guano until the debt is paid

or the deposits now worked are exhausted.

Should, however, any new deposits chance

to be discovered hereafter in the ceded terri-

The supplemental protocol signed at the

date of the treaty merely adjusts the condi-

tions on which the Chillan army of occupa-

tion is to remain in Peru, pending the con-

stitutional ratification of the main instru-

nent. None of the six clauses embrace any-

thing likely to offend any citizen of

Peru who honestly favors peace, The

provision for the monthly payment

of \$300,000 toward the support of the

army of occupation is in strict accordance

with precedent, and is but a meagre equiva-

Houses of Callao and Truxillo, Inasmuch

moreover, as this payment will cease, and

the receipt of money from guano will begin

as soon as the treaty has been sanctioned by

the new Congress, the Peruvians have a

double motive for despatching this business

Drifting.

State that there would be serious and per

sistent opposition to any comprehensive

scheme looking to the preservation of the

Adirondack forests and the waterways of

the State. We explained to the readers of

this paper that the persons owning Adiron-

dack forest lands and engaged in cutting off

these forests, or expecting to cut them off,

would be united in their opposition to any

movement likely in any way to curtall their

operations or interfere with their plans.

This opposition has now declared itself at

Albany with great force. It is none the less

forcible, and infinitely more dangerous, be

cause it is covered under professed attempts

to accomplish what it means to defeat. It

was known months ago that the Senate

committee appointed to investigate the

condition of the Adirondack forests would

report in the interest of the landowners,

and that it had not made a thorough

investigation of the subject, and did not at

all comprehend the importance of these

This whole matter is now drifting into those

channels where its opponents mean that it

shall be safely and permanently stranded.

The importance of preserving the Adiron-

dack forests is urged at Albany; but it may

be found that when the Legislature has ad-

journed only those forests which have been

cut down are to be protected, and that the

lumbermen will continue their operations

without other control than that of individual

It is not, perhaps, remarkable that this

should be so. A compact, powerful, and in-

terested body of men desire that things in

the wilderness should remain as they are

They are not opposed by an equally compact

and interested body, equally anxious to bring

about great and radical changes in the State's

policy with regard to hundreds of square

miles of its territory. As long as this state

of things exists, the result cannot be doubt-

ful. The people believe that the forests

should be preserved, and that the evils which

will follow if they are destroyed are real.

These dangers are, however, in a certain

sense remote; no class of the community is

now so directly and immediately interested

in preserving the forests as the owners are in

It was certainly the duty of the Governor

to inaugurate a broad and liberal policy

which should have preserved the Adirondack

forests to the State without inflicting injus-

tice upon any one. The opportunity was given

to him to display statemanship of the high-

est order, and to place his name among those

of the three or four great Governors of New

York who by their services to the State have

made a lasting impression in the minds of

men. In such a course he would have had

the support of the people of this State with-

out regard to party. He has allowed him-

self to be deceived in the true feeling of the

people, and to lend himself to the interests

of those persons who place their personal

This whole matter is drifting because the

people are without real unity of purpose in

opposing the organized efforts of that part

of the community now represented by the

Senate committee, who do not desire the

preservation of the Adirondack forests, and

who are willing to sacrifice everything to

carry their point. The Chamber of Com.

merce of this city has made an effort to

make itself felt in this discussion, and Mr.

JESUP, the Chairman of its committee, de-

serves the thanks of this community in his

endeavors to induce the Senate committee

to take a comprehensive view of this matter.

It is not probable, however, that his efforts

will be followed by any great change in the

views of the committee. They learned this

lesson several months ago, and the argu-

ments which the owners of the Adirondack

lands brought to bear upon them last sum-

Nothing can be expected from this

Senate committee, upon whose action so

many expectations have been based. They

do not want to save the Adirondaci

forests, and they do not mean that it

shall be done if they can prevent it. We

hope the Chamber of Commerce realizes

these facts. We assure them that they are

true, and that if they really mean to effect any

real and lasting results to the North Woods

they must act independently of any political

combinations arranged in Albany. Let them

present a bill to the Legislature under which

the real condition of the Adirondack wilder-

ness, the amount of land necessary to main

tain the water courses, and what it will cos

the State to secure this land, can first be de

termined, with necessary authority for re-

responsible Commissioners to obtain all

needed lands, and the press and the

people of this State will support such a

will render interested opposition powerless

easure with a unanimity and vigor which

mer are still in force.

gains before the prosperity of the State.

cutting them down.

forests to the State.

interest.

Months ago we warned the people of this

with the utmost possible promptitude.

ent for the relinquishment of the Custom

as Chili's exclusive property.

A Fruitless Commission. The prolonged labors of the Navy Yard Commissioners, Commodore Lucz, Chief Engineer LORING, and Mr. MULLETT, have re-

sulted in a preposterous conclusion. The pith of their elaborate report, which has just been printed in full, is that "it would be unwise to advise the Government to part with a single navy yard now in its possession." On the contrary, large outlays are recommended. "The want of docking facilities is common to all the yards," and will be felt more severely as wooden ships give way to ships of iron; there must be a new system of workshops; new methods, in every yard, of transporting heavy weights; floating and standing derricks of approved pattern are needed in all the yards," as well

as "increased facilities for coaling." If not one of all the navy yards is complete, or even "in a satisfactory state of efficiency," it could hardly be a great loss to abandon some of them. Yet at a time when there are but thirty vessels in commission, Congress is deliberately advised to maintain as many yards as during the civil war, when over two hundred new vessels were begun and over four hundred bought. Only tory, they will, properly enough, be treated half a dozen vessels are now under repair at once, but the work is distributed among five or six yards, as if to give them an excuse for existence. On the 16th day of November there were under pay in the navy yards no fewer than 4,352 men, who every day took out of the Treasury, in round numbers, \$11,-600. Even the Commissioners say there are too many shops, and that some yards ought

to be closed as working establishments. But why not abandon outright two-thirds of the yards and stations? The only answer of the Commission is that "the calculations for extent and plant must be made on a war basis!" Hear them:

"War is the heritage of man; and for the people of the United States history will have been written in vali should they delude themselves with the idle hope of per

These gentlemen, then, propose to apply to this country the considerations and arguments by which European nations are led to burden themselves with enormous military and naval expenditures. Indeed, the Commissioners refer with admiration to Spezia Kiel, and Wilhelmshaven as models for us. Even Mr. W. E. CHANDLER dryly says of these Commissioners that "their ideas are large," and that they assume that the United States "will maintain a great and powerful navy, many expensive docks, dockyards, and marine engine shops. Such has not been our policy." One yard on the Pacific coast, and two, or at utmost three, on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, would be abundant navy yard accommodation. All the rest should be sold.

Mr. Merrick as a Witness.

When the Committee on Expenditures in he Department of Justice begin their in vestigations into the management of the Star oute cases, one of the first persons whom they ought to examine is Mr. RICHARD T. MERRICK. Whether Mr. MERRICK's fees, as one of the most acute and industrious of the special counsel employed by the Attorney General, were or were not excessive will be one of the questions upon which the committee will be called upon to pass; but that question is of insignificant importance compared with others which will arise in the course of their investigation.

One principal purpose of the investigation should be to ascertain how much of secret protection the Star route men have received or are receiving from Republicans now or recently high in office. Has political influonce been used either under GARFIELD's Administration or under ARTHUR'S to shield the guilty from indictment or to embarrass and delay the trial where it was found impossible to avoid prosecution? What is the history of the dilatory prosecution of Kel-What is the real connection of Logg? GEORGE E. SPENCER with these trials, and what relations have existed between Ken-Loog and Spencer and leading Republicans? What Cabinet officers have been anxious that

the guilty should escape? How much light Mr. MERRICK can throw upon any of these questions it is for Mr. SPRINGER'S committee to ascertain. It is the imperative duty of Mr. SPRINGER and his associates to flud out what Mr. MERRICK meant when he said to a correspondent of the New York Times: "There are some leading men who have been in sympathy with the thieves, and who have obstructed my course, embarrassed my actions, and sought to influence the administration of justice in every way, to allow the indicted secondrels to escape. I have heard that Kellogg has threatened to tell all about the transactions of 1876 in Louisiana. I do not know that he has made this threat, but I am certain that he could tell a great deal, if he would, that certain persons I could name would not like to hear."

It would appear that Mr. MERRICK can tell something that some persons will not like to hear, and it is in the interests of his client the Government, that he should tell just how and by whom he has been obstructed and embarrassed in the Star route cases.

It is too much to hope, perhaps, that KEL-Logo will ever be pushed hard enough to induce him to reveal "the transactions of 1876 in Louislana." If he ever should tell all that he knows about them, he would bring the already shattered reputations of some eminent Republicans to proved and irredeemable infamy. Will he ever turn State's evidence against the rascals who were his accomplices in 1876?

" If the Democratic statesmen at Washing ton want to attract the attention of the country," says our esteemed and independent contemporary the New York Times, " why don't they go straight to the heart of the Star route trial farce and lay bare the real causes

of the Government's failure?" This is a queer question. It implies that there is some startling explanation which people generally have not got at, but which is known or suspected in the Times office. Under these circumstances we commend to our contemporary the advice contained in

the lines: " Speak, speak; and let the worst be known,

For speaking may relieve you." We cannot, however, admit the correct ness of the assumption that it is necessary for the Democratic statesmen at Washington just now to branch out in any new direction to attract the attention of the country. Since Congress convened they have suc

seeded quite well enough in that line.

The position of EL MAHDI's advance forces is indicated with unusual precision in the current despatches. They are said to be marching upon Rufaz and Mesalamich. Rufaz or Rufal s on the right bank of the Blue Nile, about a hundred miles above Khartoum; Mesalamieh

further up the river, on the opposite bank.
Of course there can now be no possiblity eënforeing Khartoum from Suakim before Er MAHDI reaches it, as a march of nearly 500 miles would be required. Indeed, the Suakim garrison has not yet relieved Tokar, which has already been boldly attacked and even entered

by a party of the rebels, who still closely besieg

As Tokar is situated only fifty or sixty miles south of Suakim, and along the Red Sea coast at that, if Gen. Baken's forces were competent to take any aggressive steps, they might well be heard from at Tokar,

It is a funny fact that the subjoined remarks were written from Washington to the Boston Post by no less a personage than Mr. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON, clerk to Mr. Speaker CARLIBLE:

"Mr. Rannatz has finally decided that there shall be to harmony in the Democratic party if he can prevent.

The Pennsylvania Democrata are bending their energies to prevail on Mr. Cantisin to abandon revenue reform as an issue, and to adopt what they loosely call Jeffersonian principles' as the slogan for residential campaign. They do not state what they nean by 'Jeffersonian principles,' but they have written etters here expressing the hope that Mr. Cartists will be able to adopt them in the speech that he will make at e dinner of the Commonwealth Club, to be given him Philadelphia on the 12th inst. Mr. Rawpall knows Mr. Cantists will stand by the platform on which he was chosen Speaker, and he has determined that he will oppose all tarif legislation, even if his oppo-sition shall disunite him and his followers from the

When he [RANDALL] has been told that the bill that will be reported by the Ways and Means Committee will be moderate, he announces that he doesn't want any bill, for any bill will alarm the business of the country. This is construed to mean, and undoubtedly does mean that Mr. Raspart intends to do all in his power to hel alarm this country, no matter how false the clamor may be, or how disastrous may be the effect on the Democratic party. To RANDALL's obstructive policy the revenue reformers, under Mr. Monuson's lead, will oppose a bill reducing duties about 20 per cent., correcting of the incongruities and injustices of the present law If Mr. Raypath insists on leaving the party, and in at tempting to disrupt it, his loss will be regretted, but it can be berne, and it is the conviction of all revenue re-formers here in Congress that the party can better afford to say good by to him than to abandon its principles."

So they want to get rid of Mr. RANDALL, do Those are queer party managers who on taking charge propose first of all to turn out one of their ablest and strongest men. If they go on much longer in this way Sam RANDALL will get to be a greater person in this ountry than anybody ever expected.

Anyway, the fools are not all dead yet, Read in the light of the present day, Mr THURMAN'S recent defence of Senator PENDLE

ton reminds one very much of MARK ANTONY'S notorious defence of BRUTUS. The Buffalo Courier declares for the Hon. George Henry Pendleton of Ohio for Vice-President. It is a timely suggestion. On March

. 1885. Mr. PENDLETON will be out of a job.

Some of the sage persons who astound the readers of Republican newspapers by political prophecies based upon a wide misinformation are at work in Ohio. They are trying to account for the election of Mr. HENRY B. PAYNE to the Senate, and from their explanations of this event they contrive to construct a very

pretty little horoscope The Standard Oil Company theory has been found too mythical, and a new, or rather an old, theory seems to be taking its place. The Republicans can't account for such an apparently simple matter as the election of Mr. PAYNE on the ground of his unquestioned superiority both in ability and popularity when compared with Mr. PENDLETON. Consequently, they account for it as they account for everything else in Democratic politics from San Francisco to Eastport. They see in it the hand of Mr. Til-DEN. It is he who elected Mr. PAYNE. It is he who intends to make Mr. Hoadly the next Democratic candidate for President.

It is part of the expiation which the Republicans must make for the great crime of 1876 that they should everywhere stand in abject fear of the man whom they defrauded. Their guilty consciences see him everywhere. It is hardly necessary to say that he does not display the universal activity with which he credited by their fears. He has been king, and has no need to be a WARWICK.

Even if these were his days of fruitful labor and not of honorable ease, he would not take the course which the excited imagination of the Republican prophets indicates for him. He would not make it his business to elec-Senators from Ohlo.

We judge that Gen. BUTLER did a rather judicious thing when he decided not to buy

There is a great deal of sound political sense in the Democratic newspapers of the

State of Georgia. Many wild and extravagant schemes for the expenditure of large amounts of money have already been brought before Congress. One of the most extraordinary is the proposiion of Mr. Hill, Senator from Colorado, for the construction of a Federal building in every city, town, and village of the United States which contains a population of one thousand or more. This would indeed be a gigantic job, We fancy that a sweeping raid of this sort upon the Treasury will not get through the commit tee of which Samuel J. Randall is Chairman

THE SUN has the blues almost as badly as in the Hancoca campaign.—Springfield Equibican.

Oh, no; THE SUN never has the blues. It be lieves in democratic principles and in the progress of the American people. With such inspirations the blues are impossible. Things may get very badly mixed indeed, as when the Republicans committed the imperishable villainy of counting out Mr. TILDEN and install ing a Fraudulent President in the White House but in such a case as that it is the Republicans who ought to be unhappy, and who are bound to be punished. THE SUN maintains its faith its good humor, its democratic purposes, and its patriotic hope under all possible circum

Senator Esty of the Tompkins district is trying to keep the Legislature at its legitimate work through six days in the week by a joint resolution. If Mr. Esry could break up the railroad free-pass system, and thus compe Senators and Assemblymen to pay their fare when they travel around the State, he would strike at the root of the evil.

The masterpieces of Irish eloquence have been at once sonorous and as direct and forcible as sledge hammers. It is rare to find a Celtic orator solacing himself with small side slashes of sarcasm like a Frenchman or like Mr. Bon Ingersoll after ti t masterful aggressor has arranged and gathered around him the Christian religion for purposes of assault But Mr. CLARKE of the Fenian Brotherhood did this in Brooklyn on Sunday night. Another orator on the same occasion said that the best way to get even with England was to "carry the torch over there, and use the dagger a night," and still another declared that England was "going to be blown up before long." After these Mr. CLARKE arose, and remarked that the English looked up in amazement at their Saxon conquerors to see them comb their hair. The sarcasm was uttered in a way that sent

it home to hearers, and it was received with roars of delight. Nobody failed to understand that the English did not comb their hair until the Saxons taught them to do so. This cus tom, by the way, still remains strong in Saxon land, and it is usual to-day in rural Germany for men to comb their hair the first thing after

A Honx that is Growing Aged.

M. M. writes to THE SUN: ns. st., writes to THE SUN:

1 have heard it stated that \$500 can be obtained for million cancelled postage stamps. My informan until that this sum would be paid by the foverning that the cannot find out that it will, or that it has the control of the state of the

When Postmaster Pierson read the above letter h laughed and said: "The old story again. The same request for information has been made at this office. The Government does not want cancelled stamps, never did want them, and neger made any offer for them. Postage stamp collectors and those who sell to then have no use for any but foreign stamps. A million of our stamps would be of no rains to any one. The mucilage on the backs of them would interfere with their worth as waste paper. In one shape or anothe this boax has been kept alive for years and has deceived

PENNSYLVANIA TO LEAD OFF.

letting Ready to Choose the Delegates to the Republican National Convention. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—This State was irst in the field in the fight for and against Grant and a third term in 1880. The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the

National Convention was held as early as Feb. 4. This year Pennsylvania is likely again. Senator Cooper, Chairman of the State Committee, has called his committee to meet on Jan. 23, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for the meeting of the State Convention.

gates to the National Convention, only the four delegates at large will be chosen by the State Convention. It is upon the election of these that Senator Cameron and his lieutenants Quay, Cooper, and Magee, will measure strength with the Garfield Republicans led by McManes, Leeds, and Rowan of Philadelphia. Stewart of Chambersburg, Ex-Gov, Hoyt and his Attorney-General, Palmer of Wilkesbarre; ex-Attorney-General Lear, Tom Mar shall of Pittsburgh, Senator Mitchell of Tioga, Gen. Koontz of Somerset, and Congressman Jen. Koentz of Somerset, and Congressman Fom Bayne of Pittsburgh. In the contest at Harrisburg four years ago

Tom Bayne of Pittaburgh.

In the contest; at Harrisburg four years ago the vote as announced by the Secretary of the Convention upon the resolution instructing for Grant for a third term was 133 yeas to 123 nays. As the Convention was limited to 251 delegates and only 246 voted on the resolution, an error was claimed by the anti-Grant men and promptly allowed by Russell Errett, Chairman of the Convention. He reduced the minority vote to 113. At that time the entire delegation from Philadelphia, forty-six in all, with Rowan, Leeds, Lame, and Powers on the floor as delegates, voted for the third-term resolution. It will be radically different at the coming State Convention, McManes, Leeds, Rowan, and their adherents will vigorously oppose the election of Cameron delegates, and with a probability of carrying fifteen of the forty-six Philadelphia delegates with them, more than enough to change the result if the rest of the State should romain numerically as strong against Cameron as it was in 1880.

The four delegates at large in 1880 were James McManes and M. S. Quay of Philadelphia, Chris Magee of Pittsburgh, and Lin Bartholomew of Schuylkiil. This year the candidates will probably be Cameron, Quay, Magee, and Audior-General Niles on one side, against McManes, Stewart, Marshall, and Koontz. If the Cameron side should be successful, Quay will be rewarded by allowing him to name himself or Senator Cooper for Collector of Customs of Philadelphia—salary \$10,000 and perquisites, and 200 appointments. From this time on the contest will be vigorous and interesting.

ASKED TO DON SILK ROBES.

The Bar Association's Petition Presented to the Court of Appenia.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Court of Appeals met to-day in their clegant new rooms in the Capitel. Many distinguished members of the bar were present to witness the ceremony of taking possession. David Dudley Field addressed the Court in advocacy of its assumption of a slik robe as an insignia of office. He quoted history to prove that this course was countenanced by our foreinthers as well as by the United States Supreme Court now. In concluding he said: "And when in the long years and generations that will pass before this Capitol crumbles into dust, as often as the door of this chamber is opened to receive you and your ancestor in the name of the Lord, may all men know that you come to do justice and give judgment without fear or favor, spurning dictation, deriding calumny, and conscious that rectitude is its own reward.

Resolutions based by the New York State Bar Association were presented by Mr. Field, petitioning the Court to dona robe of silk in accordance with the historical traditions of our judicial institutions, and agreeable to cultivated public taste. In reply the Court said:

We are much grained by the interest which the resolution presented induces us to tellevs the hear of the third of the Court in the performance of its judicial duties. Neither can we omit to express our grantication there communicated its wishes to us. The resolution presented merits, and will receive, the respection of one of the oldest and nost incordend the resolution presented merits, and will receive, the respection at one of the colless and most incord in the performance of the legal profession, through whem the Bar Association have communicated its wishes to us. The resolution presented merits, and will receive, the respectial attention of the Court, and will be considered with a view to arriving at that result which will be most likely to promote the dignified and efficient administration of the leave. concluding he said: "And when in the

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE.

L French Canadian Journal Expresses Its

Oplaton of the Yankees.

From La Minerve of Montreal. The Bartholdi statue affair threatens to be come a genuine international scandal. At present it cooks as if the Americans would never be able to make up their curse to, the pedectal of that statue, which france, ever generous and enthusiastic, has presented to them in the innocent belief that they are worthy of it. t is simply pitiable to witness what is going on in regard to this matter among our neighbors. A disgusting spectacle is this rich people too mean and too ill bred to conduct themselves, with common decency on such an occasion. Americans even carry their cymelsin and ngratitude so far that they do not healtate to jeer a their benefactress. One of their journals declares tha f put up, might not satisfy the artistic taste of the country." And so France has simply rendered herself ridiculous in the eyes of these people, who are largely indebted to her for the foundation of their country, because she has offered them a present! And they have the indecency to criticise the gift itself, which "may not satisfy the artistic taste of the country." The ar-tistic taste of Americanet Did anybody ever hear of such a thing? If Americans had the supplest taste, the thing that is commonly called good taste they would admit the fact that in matters of art their knowledge is but little developed, and they would abstain from criticising anything; they would also remember the old French proverb that one should not look a gift horse it the mouth. It is perfectly revolting to find an American journal speaking of the statue offered by France as a theatrical and ludicrous gift of doubtful proportions

Even if that were the case, Mesers. Yankees, you dis olay low vulgarity by saying so, and you conduct your selves in a manner unworthy even of savages toward France, that has certainly not deserved such treatmen from your hands. But, since she knows you of old, she

Army Officers in Schools.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A law of Congress au-thorizes the President, upon the application of "any es-tablished college or university within the United States having capacity to educate, at the same time, not less ot more than thirty officers are detailed at any time Twenty nine officers are now detailed under the provisions of this statute, and they are scattered all over the country. We find one in the college at Orono; an ther in the academy at Chester; a third in the college at Meadville; a fourth at the Bingham school; a fifth at the college in Centre county, Pa.; a sixth at Gainesville Seminary; and others at the universities or other mati-tutions in Starkville, Bryan, Sewance, Orchard Lake, Carbondale, Champaign, Manhattan, Berkeley, and so on On looking at the average attendance of these institu-tions, as set forth by the reports of the officers so de-tailed, we find that, including even the younger children, one has 54 pupils, another 73, a third 45, a fourth 78, a fifth 94, a sixth 64, and so on. Some officers keet silence upon the average attendance in these reports; in short, we find only ten out of the entire number of col-leges that claim an average attendance of 150 pupils.

The only way in which this gross violation of the ap parent intent of the statute can be defended is probably by a reliance on the words "having capacity to edu-cate," which is a different thing from actually educating Gen. Drum suggests that, if this be the case, the las should be so amended as to require the actual averag presence of 150 pupils, in order to secure the free ser vices of an army officer, and that he should then only instruct in matters relating to military knowledge. Con gress would do well to investigate this subject

A Democrat of the Old School. From a Speech by Senator Williams of Kentucky. How many votes do you think a Democrat ild get if he went back to his State and said that h had voted for a measure that would keep Democrats out of office, and would keep Republicans in? He would not get a vote, and he would not deserve to. The only reform that is proper and possible is a total change nen and measures-a change from top to bottom hem all go. They have been in long enough. There is solving on earth that corrupts men like possession of power. It is nonsense-the whole thing. The elections were not so much a Democratic victory as they were Republican defeat. The people are not in love with the Democrats, and they are disgusted with the Repub licans. The Democrats will come into power, if the are prudent, in 1884. We must not put obstructions in the way of cleaning out the whole tinng; I am for a clean sweep; I am for house-leaning from garret to cellar; I am for cleaning out the old rats in the Treasury who know where the choice cheeses are, and place the best hiding places are. The water must be turned o and the Democratic President must take a highroon and clear the whole platter. That is practical sense

Bepth of Graves in New Jersey To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I know your paper is extensively read in New Jersey Wil some of your readers kindly inform me whether there is a law existing in that blate requiring graves to be due to a pertain depth :

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

cantor Edmunds Re-elected President Pro Tem.-Many New Bills in the House. Washington, Jan. 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) introduced a petition from St. Louis pork packers, asking for retaliatiory legislation to protect them from the un-

just prohibition of American meats by Germany and France. The Senate then proceeded to elect a President pro tem. Mr. Sherman moved that Senator Anthony be elected, and Mr. Pendleton moved to amend by substituting the name of Senator Bayard. The amendment was not porous of the plunge.

agreed to, and Senator Anthony was elected. Senator Anthony thanked the Senate, but declined the honor on account of his health. Senator Edmunds was then elected President

clined the honor on account of his health.

Senator Edmunds was then elected President pro tem, and the oath of office was administered to him by Senator Garland of Arkansas.

Senator Hill of Colorado addressed the Senate in support of his Postal Telegraph bill. He spoke of the absorption of small telegraph companies into one general system, until the Western Union Company stood without an important rival. Its stock had been increased to \$50,000,000, of which many millions represented nothing but water. By absorbing all competing companies it had enormously swollen the aggregate of consolidated capital on which people who send telegrams are obliged to pay dividends. Other competing lines were now starting, but they would be short lived. Competitors would find it to their interest to consolidate, and the amount of stock to be issued to the competing companies would only be measured by their ability to hold out. The remedy must come in some form of action by the national Government. The Senator concluded by explaining the provisions of his bill.

A large number of bills were introduced in the House. Among them were those:

By Mr. Relford (Rep., Col.)—Providing that the lariff of freight charges of the Union and Central Facilic Italicads be reduced to one-half their average rate in 1882 and 1883.

By Mr. Elwood (Rep., III)—Authorizing the creaning.

and 1883.

By Mr. Elwood. (Rep., III.)—Authorizing the organization of national banking associations, with a circulating currency secured by United States and and salver coin.

By Mr. Donham (Rep., Mr. States and Mr. on the free list.

By Mr. Wood (Dem., Md.)-To admit free of duty wood
pulp, lumber, and salt.

By Mr. Clay (Dem., Ky.)-To repeal the Civil Service By Mr. Eldredge (Dem., Mich.) - Proposing a constitutors by the people. By Mr. Morgan (Dem., Mo.)—To abelish postage on ewenginers.

IN Mr. Phelos (Rep., N. J.)—For the erection of a public midding at Paterson, N. J.)—To repeat the law prohibiting ex-Confederate officers from serving in the United

A REPORT ON THE BRIDGE ACCOUNTS No Ontalon as to Honesty or Economy Pre

sented by the Two Mayers. At the meeting of the bridge trustees yes terday President Kingsley, for the committee appointed to confer with the directors of the evated railroad regarding the removal of the City Hall station, reported that the demands of the railroad people were so unreasonable that it was impossible to comply with them. The committee therefore recommended that the bridge attorney be directed to push the suit hitherto brought to compel the rallroad company to remove the obstruction to traffic over the bridge. The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted by the Board.

A ponderous pile of manuscript containing he report of Mayor Low and ex-Mayor Grace who in 1882 were appointed a committee to ex-amine the financial management of the bridge was submitted to the Board. The committee amine the financial management of the bridge, was submitted to the Board. The committee say that every item of expense and receipt and every contract was examined by William Pitt Shearman and George R. Turnbull as experts; that every apparent discrepaney or error, as, for example, the payment of \$9.578.67 more than was due to a contractor, and every flaw in the title of lands acquired was brought to the attention of the committee, and is set forth in full in the report, with recommendations as to the proper method of curing the fault. No coinion as to the honesty or economy of the management is expressed. The Board ordered that the report be printed and then submitted, and that the committee be discharged.

The treasurer reported that for thirty-three weeks, ending Jan. 10, foot passengers had paid in \$45.486, car passengers \$94.333, and vehicles \$47.985, and that in the months of October, November, and December the cars had paid in \$81.283, and foot passengers only \$11.152. Since the opening of the bridge \$32,000 more people had entered the promenade at the New York end that the Brooklyn end than at the New York end. There was an excess of \$245 in the vehicle receipts at the

end than at the New York end. There was an excess of \$245 in the vehicle receipts at the Brooklyn end of the bridge over those at the New York end. The average day's income for foot passengers since the bridge opened is \$196.01. The average day's receipts from the cars is \$898.41. The average for vehicles is \$297.73. The ear traffic reached flood tide on Monday, Nov. 26, when the receipts amounted to \$1.660. On Dec. 23 only \$19 was taken for foot passengers and \$29 for vehicles. It was the obb tide.

A Timely Quotation for the Benefit of New

Jersey's Raticond Legislators, TRENTON, Jan. 14. The Rev. John Dewitt Miller, who, in offering a prayer in the Assembly last week, hoped that no member would have, when he went home, to explain to his constituency how he became rich on a salary of \$500, has just sent to each member of Legislature a card with the following:

Legislature a card with the following:

It is a part of history that at a session of the New Jersey Legislature not many hears since, the chaplain of the day concluded his extemporaneous invocation with the Lord's Prayer, whereupon a member, leaning over toward a follow member and referring to the closing part of the clergyman's petition, said:

"I'll bet you a dollar he stole that. I heard it all, word for word, at a funeral, not more than a year ago." It has been asserted that the monitors of the present Legislature are better acquainted with the contents of the Holy Book than some of their predecessors. In view of such a possibility, Mr. John Dewitt Miller begs leave to present his congratulations and compliments, and to suggest, as there is likely to be a great condite of railroad matters at Treaton this winter, that members would be able to minitain a more impartial and honest attitude toward proposed railroad legislation, thus serving their constituents and reflecting honor upon themselves, if they would, when journeying between the Capitria and their respective hones and showhere throughout the State, initiate the example settly the Nicel's propolet on his journey by ship from Joppa to Tarshish. See Jonah, i. d.

The verse referred to contains the words,

The verse referred to contains the words "And he found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the fare thereof."

dersey City's Proposed New Charter.

A bill has been prepared in the nature of an amendment to the present charter of Jerrey City, and it will probably be introduced this week, either in the sen will probably be introduced this week, either in the Senale or Assembly. Its principal provisions are that it
abolishes the commissions by which the departments
are now managed, and puts their control in the Board
of Aldermen and Superintendents appointed by the
Mayor. It presentes that the Mayor shall hold office for
two years, that he shall not be elected annecessively for
more than two terms, and that he shall in his official
oath awear to make no removal from office because of
the party affliction of the incliniont.

The hill creates four executive department—a Police
Department, a Fire Department. Each of these is to be
presided over by a Superintendent, who shall be appoint
ed by and shall hold office during the because of the
Mayor. The present employees of the city shall be transferred to the control of the Superintendent of the department with which their duties are naturally connect
ed, and shall be removed by the Superintendent.

To both the connect, the Treastre, Longovith Collector, Commissioners of Assessment, Corporation Comsel, Corporation Attorney, Marchal, Health Inspector,
The bill was drawn up by the reorganized cliticus; Association, and a Taxpayers Association has been formed
to secure its passage. ate or Assembly. Its principal provisions are that it

Crowley Dorsn't Want the Office.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—With regard to his reported nomination by the President to-day as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, the Hon. States Attorney for the District of Columbia, the Hon-Richard Urowley anys in an interview in this after-noon's Lockport Journal: "I have no knowledge of such intended appointment. I have not been snow the expiration of my term in Congress, an apparent for are appearant of any office, national or state. My only de-sire is to continue in the practice of my profession. I do not want any office, and should the office in question to not want any office, and should the office in question. I have had no communication with the President, di-rectly or indirectly with regard to that office or any other office or place for myself."

Brooklyn Hapid Transit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the Brooklyn authorities are considering rapid transit, I would suggest that as one of the conditions for receiv would suggest that as one or the conditions for race ing a right of way, the proposed elevated rairroad shou guarantee to run frame all hight at least built hours and thereby afford the army of might workers in the city an opportunity to live in the entitying districts. Ufortunately there is at precent not rapid transit means getting out of New York in any direction after midnight.

> We Believe It. From the Wellsville Pres Press

No newspaper in America fulls more truths

Because he Won't Permit Any Stealing From the Atlanta Constitution Mr. Holman is a terror to the departments

A Great Boom Exploder. From the Philadelphia Record.

There is one service THE SUN has rendered to the country for which we think it has not been sufficiently commended. It has pricked with its little goose quil that pretentious thing called a boom.

-The use of nursing bottles for children is

rohibited at the Paris Maternity Hospital -A French writer, who estimates that the entains 193,000 doctors, complains that two of our exasperating affections, asthma and catarrh, dety

-According to the Allg. Wein, Med. Zeit. Bismarck treats his doctors badly, and is constantly changing them. His wife traffice in a nostrum for the

ure of epilepsy. It is made from magpies' wings. -On Christmas Day a London bridegroom was not forthcoming, and it was found that he had com-mitted suicide. Several instances of this kind have occurred in the case of bridegrooms, but brides seem in

-The sire on the English turf whose yearlings have made the most money this season is Herson, as the nine colts and fillies by him have been sold for 8,410 guiness, or 934% guiness each. The next on the ist is Springfield, whose six yearlings have fetched 3.07) guiness, of 510 guiness each. When the intense cold of the recent

" blizzard" began to bite the ears of the Lamsville our drivers, the Chief of the Fire Department of that only bought six dozen caps of the kind that may be drawn over the ears and neck, and as the cars passed Sixia and Jefferson streets he gave every driver one -The Citizens' Reform Association of Butfalo is preparing several large volumes which give the private history of the liquor sellers of that city. Air any these volumes contain the biographies of five hundred

men. They say the record is so bad that, on its publications should be either revoked or renewal refused -Quoting THE SUN'S observations as to New York's unclean streets, the Philadelphia The annumates that those of the City of Brotherly Love are lirtler, and next the Cincinnati Commercial sets up the Queen City's eminence in respect of filth. There are the Ohio statesman says that Columbus can walk alread of all other cities and "take the cake," and the Science

publican asks for a suspension of judgment units st -On Dec. 18 Signor Berrio, in the Italian Chamber, reminded the House of his former into tion anent Monte Carlo, and asked whether the G ment would take steps to stop the gambling. The Mi ister for Foreign Affairs said that Italy ought to respect the rights of other States, the more so when weak and small. It was not his intention to take any initiative in the matter. If other Governments should decide to nake representations, he would consider whether it was

-The Christmas card began in the year 1802, the first attempt being the size of the ordinary g tleman's address card, on which were simply put Merry Christmas" and "A Happy New Year that came holly branches, embossed figures and land-scapes, "Little Red Riding Hoods," a hermit and macell, and subjects in which snow and the robin played a part. They were first printed in Germany, but they are

now principally manufactured by Marcus Ward of Rel fast and De in Rue, Spottiswoode, and others of London. -Mr. Daly, M. P. for Cork city, who has the cable states, resigned his seat, is a very popular and wealthy merchant of that city, and has twice filled the esition of Mayor. He beaded the poll at the jast election. recording 423 votes more than Mr. Parnell. He is a very strict Roman Catholic, and munificent in his charities. His retirement is of importance merely as signifying his unwillingness, with that of some four or five other members of Parliament of his feeling, to follow Mr. Parnell in the trenchant policy he proclaimed in his

coent speech. -Prof. Bell Pettigrew of the University of St. Andrews, the institution which lately conferred its Lord Rectorable upon Minister Lowell, said in a recent lecture that "for every fresh increment of brain sub-stance there is an increment of brain power and intelligence, and increased brain substance is brought about y cultivation." Whereupon some of the medical journals propound such conundrums as "How do you explain the fact that Lord Byron wore a smaller hat than Mr Tupper? Why is it that the head of Jonathan Wild was

such larger than Mr. Tyndall's ?" -Singers are a most superstitious race, and most of them have some panages of their own to which they attach implicit faith. Herr Stockhausen, the great German barilone, partakes absolutely of no solid food on the days when he has to sing. A famous tenor takes sips of champagne in the intervals of act-ing; agreat lady artist believed in the efficacy of Guin-ness's stout; oysters, a raw egg beaten with singar, and slices of cucumber are named among the innumerable centric remedies resorted to by our numerous Lucias

-In a letter to the London Times on "Gentine and Palse Inscriptions in Palestine," M. Ciermont-Ganneau says there are only seven inscriptions which certainly belong to the bistorical past of the country, and he adds, with great complacency, "by a piece of good luck, six of these have fallen to my share." He also says that, to remedy the dearth of ancient monuments,
"there were established at Jerusalem several years ago
certain manufactories for the fabrication of antiquities at prices sometimes moderate, sometimes fairly remu erative, not only for the benefit of tourists, but also of

-At an inquest held in London, the other day, on the body of a lunatic who had committed suicide in a private asylum, the Coroner expressed surprise that the deceased should have been allowed a knife to cut his linner with. The doctor stated in defence that if he was to follow the Coroner's suggestion of taking the minutest precautions to prevent any patient of his from by any possibility committing suicide, he would make his house a hell to him and prevent the possibility of

that it increases the disease and defeats chances of curs. -Somebody has been collecting figures giving the distances to which sound is conveyed under favorable atmospheric conditions. J. J. Stranahan states that the whistle and the noise of the train on the trestie at Erie were formerly heard at a distance of nineteen miles. W. J. McC. of San Patilo, Cal., writes that on calm, clear days, especially in the fall, they hear the rumble of the cars on a treatle located eighteen miles distant. J. H. S. says that he frequently heard the railroad shop whistie at Grand Island while living at Orville, a distance of twenty-eight miles. C. V. Swarthout, Cape Vincent, New York, frequently hears the whistle at Kingston Out.,

-When Charles McCurran, the trainer, enered a cage of lions, in Chicago, on Sunday Inst. the largest beast sprang through the door and landed among the spectators—a party that had been invited to a private view. Dr. Kelly and all the other visitors escaped into a loft above; but Mons Joseph did not. He hurled a large iron bar at the croucking king of the forest, but it missed its aim. The Hon's attention was, however, diverted by a Shetland trick peny, and at its threat he sprang. It was heatily decided to chloroform, the beast. A hole was therefore cut in the floor, and two large sponges saturated with chloreform were let down under his nose. Five minutes later they bound him with ropes and drugged him into his enge. He had killed the pony.

-Irish land shows a continuous tendency to go out of cultivation, the area under all crops being this year but 15,151,230 acres, as against 15,212,300 last year, and 15 304 235 the year before. The decline extends alike to corn, green crops, flax, and rotation grasses, and even pointous occupy \$2,000 acres less than in 1882. The decrease in the area under wheat is enormous, amounting to no less than 58,000 acres, or nearly 38 per cent. The growth in permanent pasture does not, as in England, keep pace with the ahandonment of tillage. On the contrary, the cultivated area in the whole of Ireland shows a diminution in the year of more than 600000 acres. There is some increase in the num ber of eattle, and a slight increase to sheep and lambs, but the number of both the latter is about 28 per cent, less than two years ago. In pige there has been a decrease for the year of over 100,000.

-Gov. Ireland, frankly acknowledging in his message to the Legislature of Texas his inability to enforce the existing laws against the defiant fence out ters recommends such legislation as shall make fonce cutting punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary, and triable in any court in the State. The first till on the subject is the special order for to morrow, by which time most of the fence cutters' agents will have arrived in Austin and prepared themselves for their ar-duous doutes as members of the Third House. After that for the thirty days during which the members may legally draw \$5 a day each, Austin will be a very lively city, as the fence cutting excitement in T.Xas is running as high as ever the anti-rent fever did in New York. The members of the Texas Live Stock Associa-tion, whose session was begon simultaneously with the Legislature's extra session, deny that their purpose in neeting at this time is to influence legislat

The efforts of a city missionary to pre-- The chords of a city missionary to pre-vent Satibath breaking are described by a Chicage four-nal. There was excellent sleighing, and he knew that is would be turned to pleasurable account by horse own-ers. He duty as he conceived it, was to interpose the remonstrance. Therefore be went up to the bridge across which the sinuers must drive on their way to the favorite roads, took a stand on the broat rating of the drawbridge, and, in a load voice, repeated the command-ment. "Remember the Salinday day. As The solid ment. Hemember the Sabbath day, Ac. The police make horses walk over the bridge and the growd was so great in the afternoon that the pow-ngs was necessarily very slow. That gave the evangelist an advantage. The hearers could not excape. He made no comments, but you for our property of the Biblical injunction, which they were sharegarding. Hour after hour he kept his post. He was laughed at but not so much as might have been expected, and retort or mostly warrie. The two instances of his making an impression that came under notice counted for and against the potency of his mis-sion. A lax member of a church, who had yielded to the temptation of exerging his good horse, transd round at the further end of the bridge, and drawe directly home. Another man stopped at the nearest roadside inn and sent to the preacher a brimming glass of hot rum. The beverage was rejected, notwithstanding the expression of good will that went with it per mossenger.